

823779

SUMMARY REPORT

on the

SHUSWAP PROJECT

Kamloops Mining Division, B. C.

WORK DONE JANUARY 1, 1988 TO DECEMBER 31, 1988

FOR

NATIONAL RESOURCE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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Prepared by

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February 28, 1988⁹

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INTRODUCTION

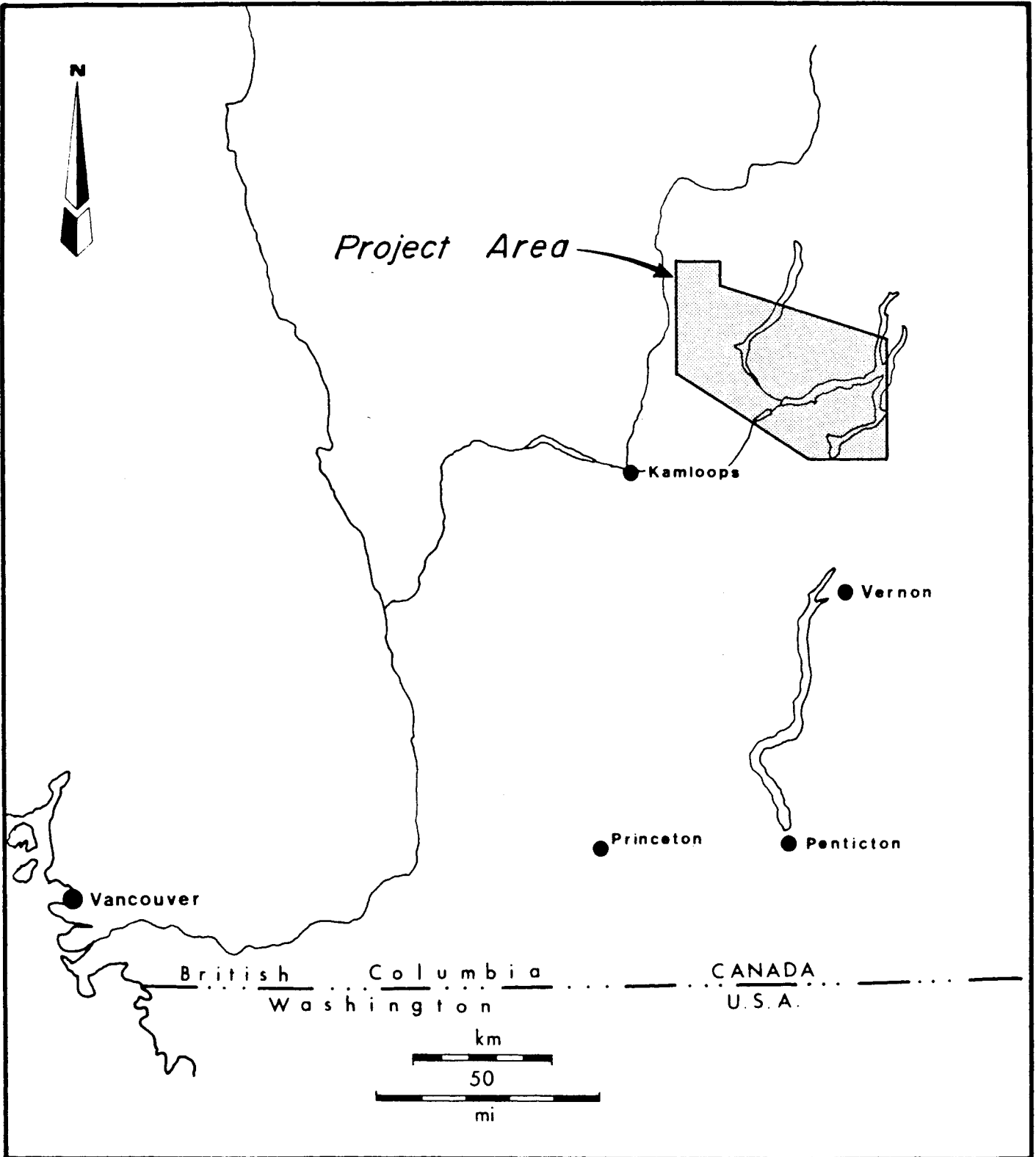
The Shuswap Project of National Resource Explorations Ltd. is a regional and property exploration project covering an area of interest in the Shuswap and Adams Lakes region, just north and east of Kamloops in southern B. C. (figure 1), and done under a 1986 agreement with the "Vernon Group".

This report summarizes the work done under the project in the time period from January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988. It is intended to be read in conjunction with a similar report on the work done during the period March 1, 1987 to December 31, 1987, and the Shuswap Project Year End Report for 1986. The two earlier reports contain summary data on properties that were inactive in 1988 that is not repeated herein. Where the work on any one property was sufficient to warrant a separate report, that reference is given in this report in the section on the property concerned.

At the beginning of the period the project had 584 claim units in 14 properties. Staking during the period added 5 units to the BIERE property and 40 units were abandoned from the EAGLE property, for a project total at the end of the period of 549 units in 14 properties.

Three properties, Biere, John and White Rock are located northwest of the Rea Gold and (Minnova-Rea Gold) Samatosum gold and silver deposits and straddle the stratigraphic horizon at which these deposits occur. The Cop and Eagle, are located about 40 km southeast of Samatosum on the same horizon. Most of the other 9 properties lie along or near a parallel contact, also mineralized, 8-10 km southwest of the Rea Gold contact. This second contact is the southwestern edge of the volcanic-sedimentary sequence that occurs at Rea Gold, and given the nappe-style folding that is recognized in the area, it is possible that it represents the same stratigraphic horizon.

The Samatosum deposit has published reserves of 600,000 metric tons grading 1100g/t silver, 1.8g/t gold, 1.2% copper, 3.5% zinc and 1.7% lead, at least half of which is accessible by open pit. Construction of a mine and mill facility is underway at this property and it will be in production soon.



DISCOVERY Consultants		<i>National</i> Resource Explorations Ltd.	
SHUSWAP PROJECT		PROJECT AREA	
DATE: March 1989	PROJECT: 252	SCALE: as shown	N.T.S.: 82 L/14
		M.D. Kamloops	FIGURE: 1

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Shuswap project controls 549 claim units in 14 properties in rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation favourable for precious metal deposits of the Rea Gold, Samatosum and Homestake types. The Samatosum deposit is going into production in 1989, and this should help sustain a high level of exploration interest in the area.

National Resource Explorations' 1988 program in the area was conducted under one regional budget called Shuswap (project 252) and 14 property budgets (projects 253-266).

The regional program was not active in the field in 1988. The expenditures made under the 252 budget in 1988 were for project and assessment reports.

In property work, no field work was done in 1988 on the BLU(253), LITH(254), SHRUB(255), BUSH(256), CICERO(257), BRUHN(259), ADAM(260), PERRIS(261), BIERE(262), and JOHN(263) properties.

The soil samples collected on the PERRIS(261) property in 1987 were analysed in 1988, and small programs were conducted on the EAGLE(264), and COP(265).

Of these properties, the PERRIS(261) soil samples returned a broad area of moderate copper-zinc anomaly in Eagle Bay rocks along the Sicamous-Eagle Bay contact. Only a few samples were above the limit of detection for precious metals, but the favorable location of the base metal anomaly probably warrants some further work.

Nothing conclusive came from the mapping and HLEM on the EAGLE(264) and accordingly, to save costs, the soil samples were not analysed. They are stored in Discovery Consultants' warehouse in Vernon awaiting a budget for analysis. The property should be farmed out for further work if possible.

Prospecting and soil sampling on the COP(265) property returned two low gold values in rocks (179 and 124ppb Au), the first in an outcrop of blue-grey phyllite and the second in float, and a few low gold values in soils. Given the property's favorable location on the Sicamous-Eagle Bay contact (Figure 2) these results are mildly encouraging and indicate more soil sampling is warranted.

Drill programs were conducted on the STEEP(258), and WHITE ROCK(266) properties.

On the STEEP(258) property four diamond drill holes were drilled in a fan around hole 258-4 to test the horizon in which 254-4 intersected 0.172 oz/ton gold over 3 metres. They penetrated the horizon at points 70 to 120 metres from 258-4 to each side and up and down dip, and the geological correlation from hole to hole was acceptable. Only 258-11, which penetrated the horizon down-dip from 258-4, intersected any significant gold at the right horizon, and this hole returned 0.033 oz/ton gold over 0.2 metres. Better gold intersections in these holes would have added a lot to the attraction of the property, but these results really don't damage it very much. It is still a very large, stratabound, sulfide system of probable volcanogenic origin, with a significant gold enrichment near its contact with the underlying limy phyllite. The sulfide system has a strike extent greater than 2000m, dip extent nearly 1000m and a thickness around 200m, and it has many of the characteristics given in the recent literature for a gold-bearing skarn. Our 14 holes to date are very widely spaced within this large system, and there is still a lot of room for a very large gold deposit. The property is still an interesting gold prospect, but it is probably no longer the kind of project NRE should pursue on its own.

On the WHITE ROCK(266) property, the lead-silver soil sample anomaly was covered with an IP survey which showed up a central chargeability low flanked by several high anomalies. The IP survey was followed by a drill program totalling 2054 metres in 10 holes. This drilling tested IP anomalies around the fringes of the lead-silver soil anomaly and near the larger quartz veins, where it was thought more likely that the IP was detecting lead-silver mineralization. Only minor lead and zinc sulfides were encountered, but sufficient pyrite and graphite were intersected to explain the IP anomalies tested. No obvious source for the soil anomaly was found, although there are two possible explanations for it. One of these would attribute the soil anomaly to the scattered mineralization seen in the quartz veins, while the other would interpret the soil anomaly as a remnant of a mineralized body that once lay just above the present erosion surface and is now gone. The possibility remains that a mineralized body, source of the soil anomaly, occurs on or near the property and has not been found.

The 1987 and 1988 exploration programs have taken the property to a point where it no longer fits in with NRE's exploration objectives. While it would seem reasonable to hold the ground while the adjoining Biere claims are explored, this alone does not warrant making the \$20,000 option payment due on the property March 31, 1989, and the option should be terminated.

1988 EXPLORATION SUMMARIZED BY PROJECT

SHUSWAP (GENERAL) PROJECT 252

Exploration covered under this project number is for the most part work of a broader nature that covers the area of interest in general and is attributable to more than one property. The objective of this part of the overall project is to keep abreast of the development of geological knowledge and mineral discoveries in the area , thereby enabling us to acquire favourable ground by staking. No field work was done under this project in 1988. Office work consisted mainly of the preparation of the 1987 project summary report and the preparation and filing of assessment reports on the PERRIS, EAGLE and COP properties.

AREA OF INTEREST

The project area of interest as extended June 1, 1987 is defined by points of latitude and longitude in the agreement and the July 13, 1987 letter proposing the extension, and is shown on Figure 1.

MINERAL CLAIM HOLDINGS

The total claim holdings under the project at report date are 549 claim units in 14 properties as shown in the table below.

The claim expiry dates shown are current, and we have no immediate plans to file any further work, although some consideration should be given to filing 1988 work available to be filed on the STEEP, BIERE and WHITE ROCK properties. We may be required by the Thompson agreement to file one more year on the 9 White Rock claims. If so, we can file physical work at a very small cost.

If we do not file any more work, the only claims NRE will lose in 1989 are two one-unit claims from the BIERE property, the Eagle 2 and 6 claims (total 40 units) from the EAGLE property and the 12-unit Cop 1 claim that constitutes the entire COP property.

SHUSWAP PROJECT CLAIMS

Project	Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry (mm/dd/yy)	Owner
253	BLU 1	6776	16	09/17/91	NRE
254	LITH 1	6789	20	09/17/90	NRE
	LITH 2	6790	8	09/17/91	NRE
255	SHRUB 1	6778	16	09/17/91	NRE
	SHRUB 2	7098	15	06/08/93	NRE
	SHRUB 3	7099	18	06/08/93	NRE

Project	Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry (mm/dd/yy)	Owner
256	BUSH 1	6779	20	09/17/91	NRE
	BUSH 2	6806	10	10/09/90	NRE
257	CICERO	6777	20	09/17/90	NRE
258	STEEP 1	6780	6	09/17/97	NRE
	STEEP 3	6914	16	02/11/98	NRE
	STEEP 4	7100	20	06/08/94	NRE
	STEEP 5	7101	12	06/08/95	NRE
259	BRUHN 1	6787	16	09/17/91	NRE
	BRUHN 2	6788	16	09/17/91	NRE
260	ADAM 1	6785	20	09/17/92	NRE
	ADAM 2	6786	12	09/17/91	NRE
261	PERRIS 1	6782	6	09/17/92	NRE
	PERRIS 2	6783	8	09/17/90	NRE
	PERRIS 3	6784	20	09/17/91	NRE
262	BIERE I	7090	20	06/08/91	NRE
	BIERE II	7091	20	06/08/91	NRE
	BIERE III	7092	20	06/08/91	NRE
	BIERE IV	7093	20	06/08/91	NRE
	BIERE V	7094	20	06/08/94	NRE
	BIERE VI	7095	8	06/08/93	NRE
	BIERE 7	7135	12	06/30/93	NRE
	BIERE X Fr.	7224	1	08/10/94	NRE
	B.C. 1	7225	1	08/10/94	NRE
	B.C. 2	7226	1	08/10/94	NRE
	B.C. 3	7227	1	08/10/94	NRE
	B.C. 4 Fr.	7228	1	08/10/94	NRE
	NS	7751	4	06/14/89	NRE
	JUNE Fr.	7752	1	06/14/89	NRE
263	JOHN	7096	15	06/08/91	NRE
				Expiry	
264	EAGLE 2	7121	20	06/24/89	NRE
	EAGLE 3	7122	15	06/24/90	NRE
	EAGLE 4	7123	12	06/24/90	NRE
	EAGLE 5	7124	20	06/24/90	NRE
	EAGLE 6	7125	20	06/24/89	NRE
265	COP 1	7131	12	06/25/89	NRE

Project	Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry (mm/dd/yy)	Owner
266	WHITE ROCK #1	34118	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK #2	34119	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK #3	34120	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK #4	34121	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK #5	34122	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK #6	34123	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK #7	34124	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK #8	34125	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK No. 9 Fr	34126	1	08/08/98	T THOMPSON
	WHITE ROCK	L4025	Crown-granted		T THOMPSON

TOTAL 549 UNITS in 14 PROPERTIES

BLU PROPERTY PROJECT 253

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

LITH PROPERTY PROJECT 254

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

SHRUB PROPERTY PROJECT 255

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

BUSH PROPERTY PROJECT 256

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

CICERO PROPERTY PROJECT 257

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

STEEP PROPERTY PROJECT 258

Four diamond drill holes were drilled on this property in the period from January 9, 1988 to March 15, 1988. These four holes were drilled from the same site as DDH 258-4 and were angled to penetrate the stratigraphic horizon at which 258-4 intersected 0.172 oz/ton gold over 3 metres, at points 70-120m away from 258-4 to either side along strike, and both up and down dip. One hole from this series had to be abandoned at shallow depth and re-drilled. The following table summarizes the drilling.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>MINERAL CLAIM</u>	<u>COLLAR ELEVATION</u> (metres)	<u>DIP</u> (°)	<u>AZIMUTH</u> (°)	<u>TOTAL DEPTH</u> (metres)	<u>SECTION</u>
258-10	2+50W/6+50N	STEEP 1	730	-55	210	49.0	3W
258-11	2+50W/6+50N	STEEP 1	730	-55	210	336.2	3W
258-12	2+50W/6+50N	STEEP 1	730	-38	210	316.7	3W
258-13	2+50W/6+50N	STEEP 1	730	-45	220	352.2	3W
258-14	2+50W/6+50N	STEEP 1	730	-45	200	306.3	3W

SECTION LOOKING NW (295°)

Elevation
in
Metres

1000 -

900 -

800 -

700 -

600 -

500 -

BL

BL

HIGH Au in SOILS

PHYLLITIC LIMESTONE

CALC-SILICATE PHYLITE

Skarn
Interbands

GARNET EPIDOTE SKARN

CALC-SILICATE SKARN

BANDED SKARN

DDHs (40m East of section)

258-12 -38°

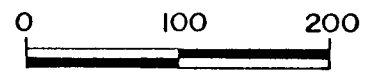
258-4 -45°

258-11 -55°

QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

3.0m of 0.172 Oz/Ton Au

0.2m of 0.032 Oz/Ton Au



Metres

National Resource Explorations Ltd.

DISCOVERY

Consultants

STEEP PROPERTY

SECTION 3W

Date: Feb.28/1989

Scale: 1:5,000

Project: 258

N.T.S.: 82 M/4

Figure: 3

Mining Division: Kamloops

The only significant gold intersections made in this drilling were in holes 258-11 and 258-12.

<u>HOLE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>LENGTH</u> (m)	<u>AU</u> OPT	<u>AG</u> ppm	<u>AS</u> ppm	<u>BI</u> ppm	<u>SB</u> ppm	<u>CU</u> ppm	<u>PB</u> ppm	<u>ZN</u> ppm
258-11	256.8	257.9	0.2	0.033	1.0	2000	11	<5	2373	17	19
258-12	58.0	59.0	1.0	0.033	<0.5	960	<2	<5	17	22	59

Of these, only the intersection in 258-11 is at the same stratigraphic level as the intersection in 258-4. This intersection carried 2000ppm arsenic, while the gold intersection in 258-4 had <20ppm arsenic, so the correlation between the two is questionable. Holes 258-12, 13 and 14 intersected occasional gold values up to 40ppb, and quite a few elevated arsenic values to about 800ppm at generally the right horizon. This would seem to confirm our impression that this part of the stratigraphy is enriched in gold and other related elements.

A complete compilation of data on the STEEP property is contained in the following report:

Report on the Geology and Mineralogy of the Steep Gold-Skarn Property, by D. C. Miller, F. L. Wynne and K. L. Daughtry, May 10, 1988.

BRUHN PROPERTY PROJECT 259

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

ADAM PROPERTY PROJECT 260

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

PERRIS PROPERTY PROJECT 261

A soil sampling program on this property in late 1987 took 348 soil samples from an area known to be anomalous in base metals from a survey done by Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd. in 1980. The purpose of this work was to evaluate the anomalous area for precious metals, as the previous work only analysed for base metals.

Our results were generally disappointing, with only sporadic gold highs in a broad area of moderate copper-lead-zinc anomaly.

This anomaly lies over a section of Eagle Bay volcanics along the contact with Sicamous Formation impure limestones. There is a lot of overburden in the area, but at least parts of the section of Eagle Bay underlying the anomaly are a "paper schist" similar to the rocks in the mineralized zone at the Homestake mine. This geological setting is quite attractive and probably warrants some further work in spite of the low precious metal results. Further soil sampling along strike, followed by HLEM would probably be the best approach.

More detailed information on the property is contained in: Geochemical Assessment Report on the Perris, Perris 2 and Perris 3 Mineral Claims by F. L. Wynne, November 30, 1988.

BIERE PROPERTY PROJECT 262

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

JOHN PROPERTY PROJECT 263

This property was inactive in 1988, see 1986 and 1987 reports.

EAGLE PROPERTY PROJECT 264

This property is located on the south shore of Shuswap Lake east of Blind Bay and just east of the PERRIS property. It was staked in June, 1987 to cover a section of the same geological contact that hosts the Rea Gold deposit, although the EAGLE property is about 40 km southeast of Rea Gold.

The property is underlain by felsic volcanics and sediments of the Eagle Bay Formation near the contact with Tshinakin limestone.

A reconnaissance geological map of the property was made, and a small area in the middle of the property, where six airborne EM conductors had been defined, was covered with a grid. Eight short lines totalling 3.4 line-km were surveyed with Max Min and turned up only two moderate conductors, interpreted by the geophysicist as probably arising in conductive rock units rather than sulfides. Soil samples were taken over the 17.1 km of grid lines, but were not analyzed due to a combination of the inconclusive results from geological and EM work, and a shortage of funds.

The property is still interesting because of its geological setting, and it appears further work is warranted to try to locate the airborne EM conductors on the ground. It is a very large property and our small work program left a great deal of it untouched.

The property should be farmed out for further work if possible.

For further detail on the property see: Geological and Geophysical Assessment Report on the Eagle 2 to Eagle 6 Mineral Claims, by F. L. Wynne, September 8, 1988

COP PROPERTY PROJECT 265

The COP property is located on the north shore of Shuswap Lake west of Celista, and just across the lake from the PERRIS and EAGLE properties. It was staked in June, 1987 to cover a short section of the Rea Gold trend. It adjoins and is along strike from the Nexus Resources gold property in Hlina Creek, where low grade gold has been found in a hematitic iron formation where it is crossed by later quartz veins.

NRE work on the property was limited to 3 days prospecting, collecting 8 rock samples, 3 stream sediments and 57 soil samples. Two of the rock samples returned low levels of gold, 179 ppb Au in an outcrop of blue-grey phyllite and 124 ppb Au in a boulder of similar rock with a 2 cm quartz-carbonate vein.

A few of the soil samples had gold in the 20 to 40 ppb range.

Given the favorable geology on the property, these results can be taken as mild encouragement. Further work on the property should probably start with a soil sample grid along the favorable contact.

A possible negative feature of the property is its location right on the north shore of Shuswap Lake, in an area of recreational lots and summer cabins.

Further detail on the property is contained in the following report: Prospecting Assessment Report on the Cop 1 Claim by P. Ziebart, July, 1988.

WHITE ROCK OPTION PROJECT 266

The White Rock property is located some 20 km northeast of Barriere B.C. and is easily accessible by road. The property consists of 9 located 2-post claims and one Crown granted claim, held by National Resource Explorations Ltd. under option from Mr. Traverse Henry Thompson of Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A.

Regionally, the property lies in greenstone, chlorite schist and limestone of the Devono-Mississippian Eagle Bay Formation, at about the same stratigraphic level as the Samatosum silver deposit some 15 km to the southeast.

On the immediate claim group a thick dolomite and limestone unit is well exposed. It strikes northwest and dips moderately southwestward near the showings. It is both over and underlain by greenstones and chlorite schists, apparently conformably, and contains a few thin greenstone interbeds. Underlying the lower greenstone is a sequence including quartzite, argillite, greenstone and conglomerate. The conglomerate contains cobbles of greenstone, argillite, quartzite and limestone and suggests the conglomerate may be younger than the overlying greenstones and limestone.

Coarse grained galena-tetrahedrite-sphalerite mineralization occurs in quartz veinlet stockworks and generally widely spaced quartz veins which cut dolomite/limestone beds at angles nearly perpendicular to bedding, over an area some 400m by 400m within the lead anomaly. While selected samples run as high as 18 oz/ton silver, 13% lead and 24% zinc, corresponding true width samples over 1 metre widths average less than 1 oz/ton silver and 1% lead.

National Resource Explorations' work on this property began in 1987 with a program of soil sampling, HLEM surveys and 4 diamond drill holes. This work located a large and very interesting lead-silver soil anomaly apparently associated with galena and tetrahedrite-bearing quartz vein stockworks in dolomite and limestone, but only minor sulfide mineralization was encountered in the drilling.

Ten diamond drill holes were drilled in two stages in the 1988 program, holes 5-12 from June 21 - August 27 and holes 13 and 14 from November 30 - December 9, 1988 for a total of 2054 metres NQ drilling. Drilling was contracted to Tex Drilling Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C.

HOLE	LINE	STATION	DIP	AZIMUTH	LENGTH
266-5	113+65N	122+70E	-45°	070°	226.2
266-6	117+00N	121+30E	-45°	070°	154.5
266-7	111+00N	112+30E	-47°	067°	51.2
266-8	111+00N	113+38E	-90°		105.5
266-9	115+95N	114+50E	-80°	250°	212.5
266-10	115+50N	114+50E	-65°	105°	212.5
266-11	114+40N	114+30E	-47°	095°	510.8
266-12	114+00N	121+00E	-90°		83.8
266-13	115+00N	120+25E	-90°		252.1
266-14	114+93N	119+25E	-70°	065°	249.0

The 1988 drill program was aimed primarily at testing IP anomalies around the fringes of the lead-silver soil anomaly and near the larger quartz veins, where it was thought more likely that the IP was detecting lead-silver mineralization. This drilling encountered only minor lead and zinc sulfides, but sufficient pyrite and graphite were intersected to explain the IP anomalies tested. No obvious source for the soil anomaly was found, although there are two possible explanations for it. One of these would attribute the soil anomaly to the scattered mineralization seen in the quartz veins, while the other would interpret the soil anomaly as a remnant of a mineralized body that once lay just above the present erosion surface and is now gone. Neither of these explanations is completely satisfactory in an exploration sense, and the possibility remains that a mineralized body, source of the soil anomaly, occurs on or near the property and has not been found.


The 1987 and 1988 exploration programs have taken the property to a point where it no longer fits in with National Resource Explorations' objectives. While it would seem reasonable to hold the ground while the adjoining Biere claims are explored, this alone does not warrant making the \$20,000 option payment due on the property March 31, 1989. Mr. Thompson should be advised we will not be making the payment, but will be continuing work on our other claims in the area, and might be able to fit his claims back into that program at a later date.

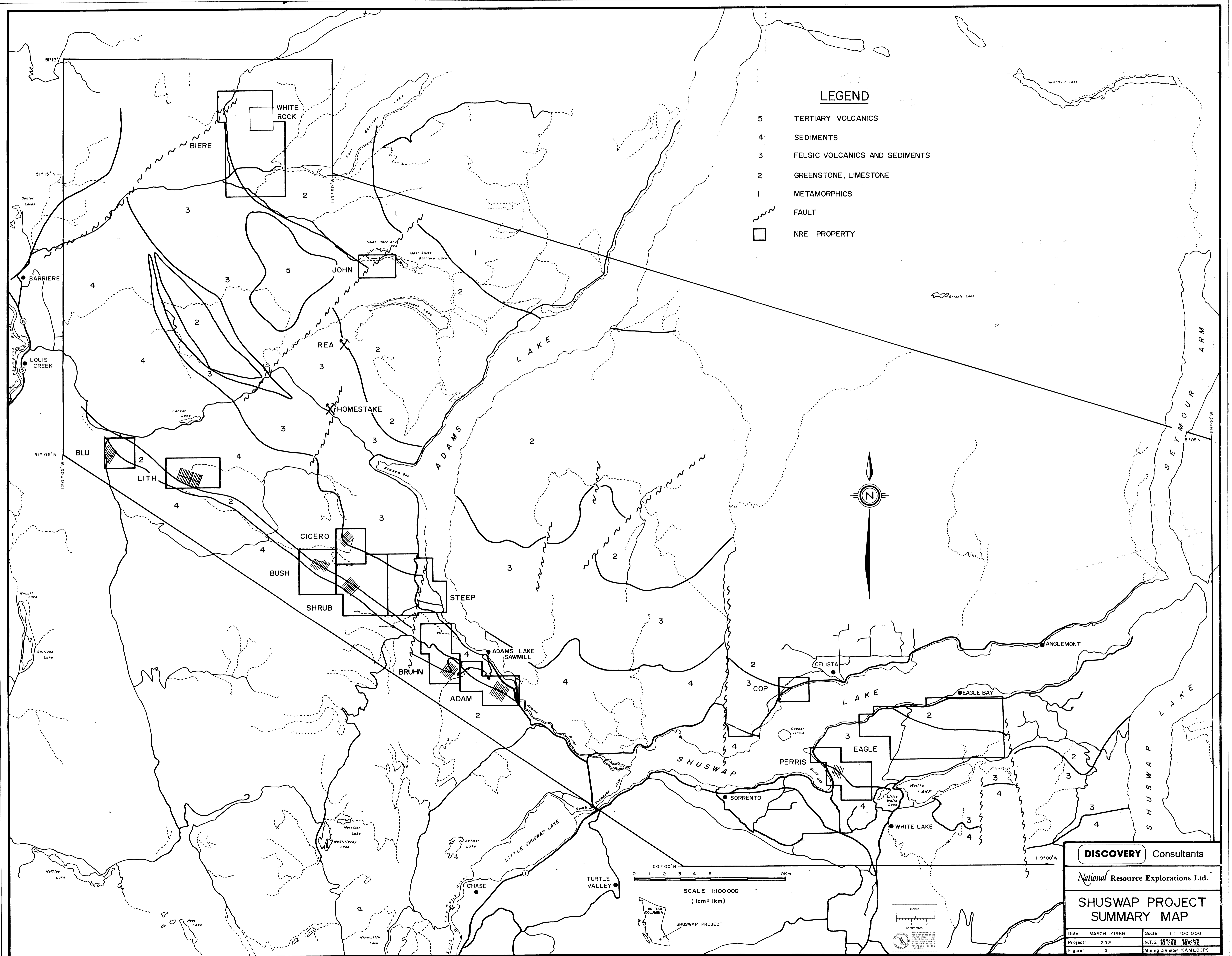
EXPENDITURES

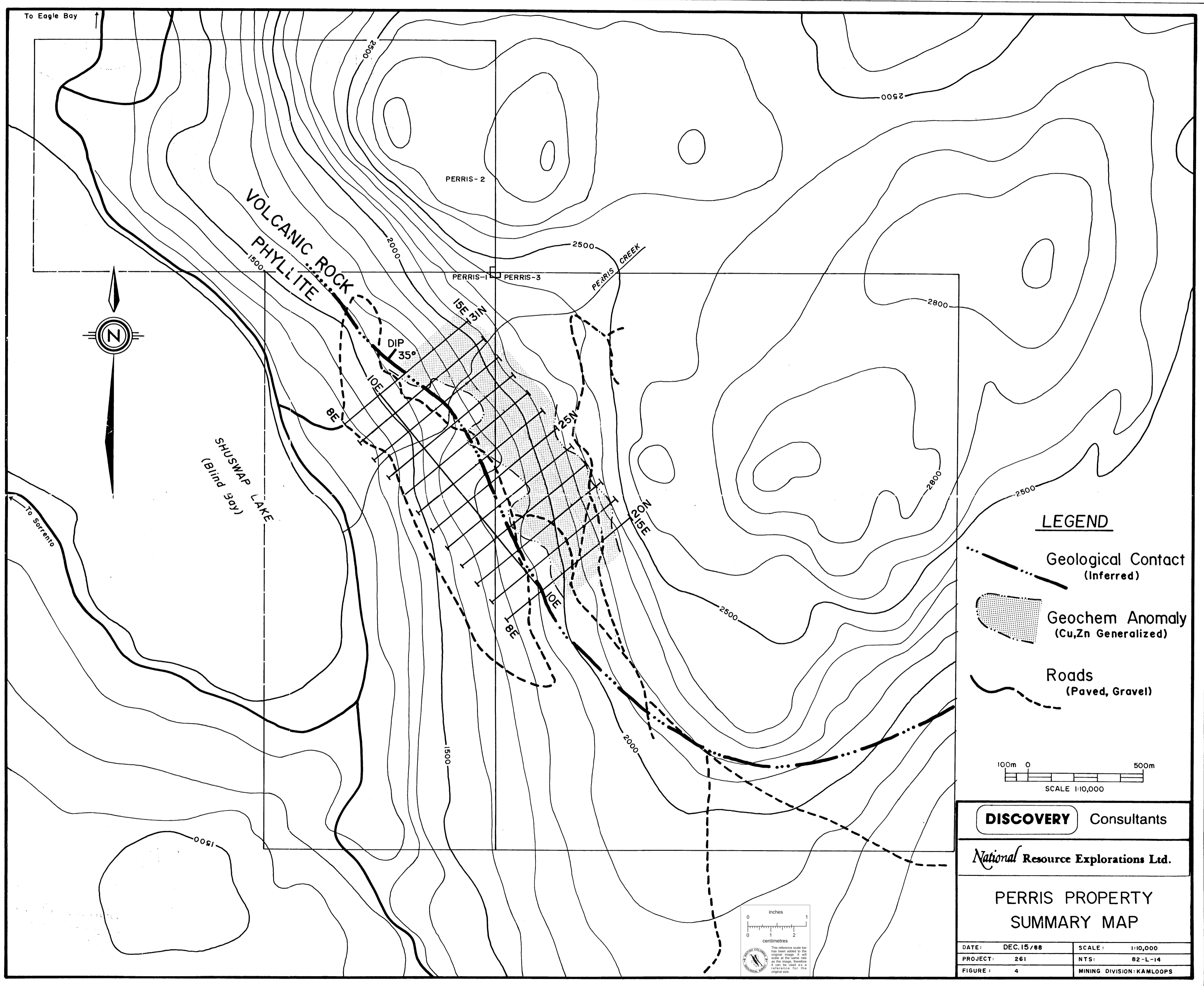
NATIONAL RESOURCE EXPLORATIONS
JANUARY 1988 TO DECEMBER 1988

Date	Total	252 SHUSWAP	255 SHRUB	258 STEEP	261 PERRIS	262 BIERE	263 JOHN	264 EAGLE	265 COP	266 WHITEROCK
01/88	18357	1461		16177		46				673
02/88	81160	1528		76332		251				3049
03/88	85749	9060	131	71771	497	2382	458	423		1027
04/88	19682	1105		7564	5595	2882		219		2317
05/88	27718	1118		7844	503	301		15797	1215	940
06/88	52627	2959	1165	707		1891	225	1796	1545	42339
07/88	35951	312	96	452					825	34266
08/88	35246	205		26		171			415	34429
09/88	74797	481		310	590	81		3027		70308
10/88	2302	328								1974
11/88	3512	308			275					2929
12/88	63599	751			908					61940
Total	500700	19616	1392	181183	8368	8005	683	21262	4000	256191


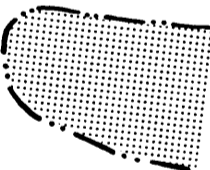

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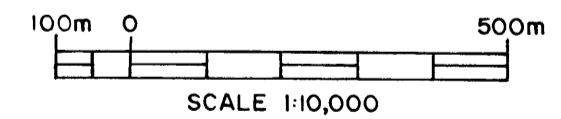

Frederick L. Wynne, P.Eng.





LEGEND

-  Geological Contact (Inferred)
-  Geochem Anomaly (Cu,Zn Generalized)
-  Roads (Paved, Gravel)

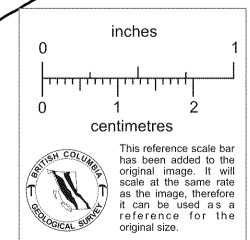


DISCOVERY Consultants

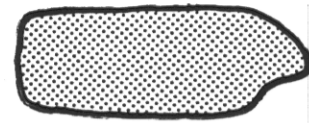
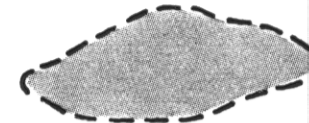


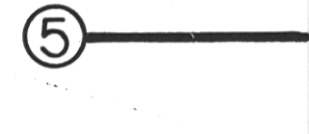



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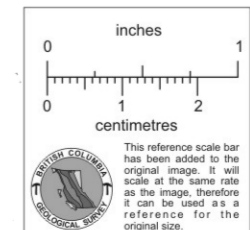
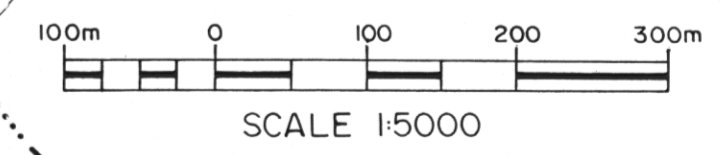
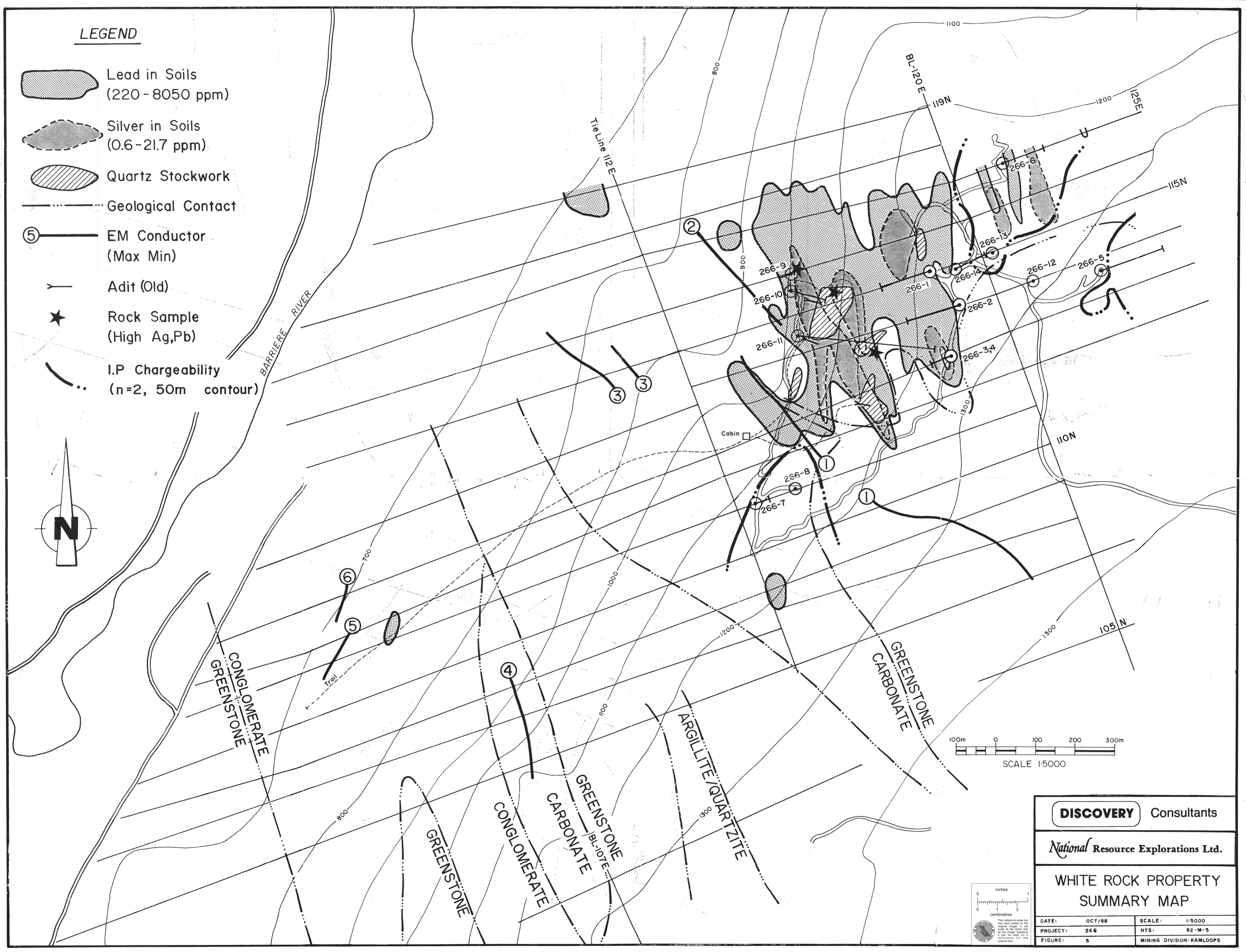
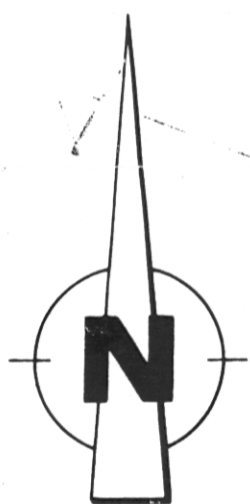
**PERRIS PROPERTY
SUMMARY MAP**

DATE:	DEC. 15 / 88	SCALE:	1:10,000
PROJECT:	261	NTS:	82-L-14
FIGURE:	4	MINING DIVISION:	KAMLOOPS



LEGEND

-  Lead in Soils
(220 - 8050 ppm)
-  Silver in Soils
(0.6 - 21.7 ppm)
-  Quartz Stockwork
-  Geological Contact
-  EM Conductor
(Max Min)
-  Adit (Old)
-  Rock Sample
(High Ag,Pb)
-  I.P. Chargeability
(n=2, 50m contour)



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WHITE ROCK PROPERTY SUMMARY MAP	
DATE: OCT/88	SCALE: 1:5000
PROJECT: 266	NTS: 82-M-5
FIGURE: 5	MINING DIVISION: KAMLOOPS